UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

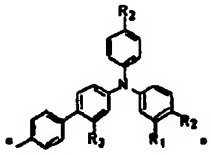
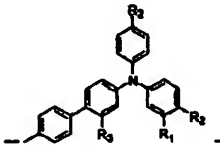
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 6,844,128 B2
DATED : January 18, 2005
INVENTOR(S) : Hsu, Yong

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Title page,
Item [56], **References Cited**, OTHER PUBLICATIONS, "Fujikawa, et al.," reference, delete "triphyenylamine" and insert -- triphenylamine --, therefor.
"Shirota," reference, after "1-25" insert -- , --.

Column 3,
Line 19, after "devices" insert -- . --.

Column 21,
Lines 20-30, delete  and insert  therefor.

Column 23,
Line 62, delete "bipheynyl" and insert -- biphenyl --, therefor.

Column 24,
Line 60, after "thereof" insert -- . --.

Column 31,
Line 21, delete "$W_{2.9}$" and insert -- $WO_{2.9}$ --, therefor.

Column 32,
Line 65, after "interlayer may" insert -- depend on factors such as, for example, the material of the interlayer, the material and properties of the LTHC layer, the material and properties of the transfer layer, the wavelength of the imaging radiation, and the duration of exposure of the donor sheet to imaging radiation. For polymer interlayers, the thickness of the interlayer typically is in the range of 0.05 μm to 10 μm. For inorganic interlayers (e.g., metal or metal compound interlayers), the thickness of the interlayer typically is in the range of 0.005 μm to 10 μm.

Referring again to Figure 2, a thermal transfer layer 218 is included in donor sheet 200. Transfer layer 218 can include any suitable material or materials, disposed in one or more layers, alone or in combination with other materials. Transfer layer 218 is capable of being selectively transferred as a unit or in portions by any suitable transfer mechanism when the donor element is exposed to direct heating or to imaging radiation that can be absorbed by light-to-heat converter material and converted into heat.

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Column 32, (cont.)

The present invention contemplates a transfer layer that includes a light emitting, charge transporting, charge blocking, or semiconducting material disposed in a non-polymeric, organic material that forms an amorphous matrix as part of the transfer layer. The present invention contemplates a transfer layer that includes a LEP or other light emitting molecules as the light emitting material. One way of providing the transfer layer is by solution coating the light emitting material and non-polymeric, organic material onto the donor to form an amorphous matrix containing the light emitting material. In this method, the light emitting material and the non-polymeric, organic material can be solubilized by addition of a suitable compatible solvent, and coated onto the alignment layer by spin-coating, gravure coating, mayer rod coating, knife coating and the like. The solvent chosen preferably does not undesirably interact with (e.g., swell or dissolve) any of the already existing layers in the donor sheet. The coating can then be annealed and the solvent evaporated to leave a transfer layer containing an amorphous matrix.

The transfer layer can then be selectively thermally transferred from the donor element to a proximately located receptor substrate. There can be, if desired, more than one transfer layer so that a multilayer construction is transferred using a single donor sheet. The additional transfer layers can include an amorphous, non-polymeric, organic --.

Column 33, line 43-67 through Column 34, line 1-20,

After "light." delete "depend on factors such as, for example, the material of the interlayer, the material and properties of the LTHC layer, the material and properties of the transfer layer, the wavelength of the imaging radiation, and the duration of exposure of the donor sheet to imaging radiation. For polymer interlayers, the thickness of the interlayer typically is in the range of 0.05 μm to 10 μm. For inorganic interlayers (e.g., metal or metal compound interlayers), the thickness of the interlayer typically is in the range of 0.005 μm to 10 μm.

Referring again to Figure 2, a thermal transfer layer 218 is included in donor sheet 200. Transfer layer 218 can include any suitable material or materials, disposed in one or more layers, alone or in combination with other materials. Transfer layer 218 is capable of being selectively transferred as a unit or in portions by any suitable transfer mechanism when the donor element is exposed to direct heating or to imaging radiation that can be absorbed by light-to-heat converter material and converted into heat.

The present invention contemplates a transfer layer that includes a light emitting, charge transporting, charge blocking, or semiconducting material disposed in a non-polymeric, organic material that forms an amorphous matrix as part of the transfer layer. The present invention contemplates a transfer layer that includes a LEP or other light emitting molecules as the light emitting material.

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Column 33, (cont.)
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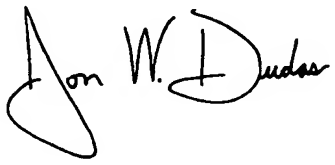
The transfer layer can then be selectively thermally transferred from the donor element to a proximately located receptor substrate. There can be, if desired, more than one transfer layer so that a multilayer construction is transferred using a single donor sheet. The additional transfer layers can include an amorphous, non-polymeric, organic".

Column 36,
Line 18, delete "terepthalate" and insert -- terephthalate --, therefor.

Column 38,
Line 43, after "were" insert -- vacuum --.

Signed and Sealed this

Nineteenth Day of July, 2005



JON W. DUDAS
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office